

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,
President of the Privy Council.

February 25, 1921.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Commissioner..	5
Appendix A..	34

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., November 30, 1920.

The Hon. J. A. CALDER,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 31, 1920.

In November, 1919, an Act was passed to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, which made changes of vital importance as follows:—

1. The name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
2. The headquarters could be established at any place in Canada.
3. Provision was made for the absorption of the Dominion Police by making service in that force count as service in the Mounted Police for pension.
4. The Commissioner was given control and management of the force under the minister.

By Order in Council passed on the 27th January, 1920, the above amendments were brought into force from the 1st February, 1920, and by an Order in Council of the 2nd February, 1920, the headquarters were transferred from Regina to Ottawa from the same date.

The above changes were made in pursuance of the policy adopted by the Government to have only one federal force controlled by a single head and exercising jurisdiction in every part of Canada.

The Mounted Police force was organized in 1873, with the specific purpose of establishing law and order in the new territories but recently acquired by Canada from the Hudson Bay Company. Its jurisdiction was limited to the Northwest Territories. It was the sole police force in those territories, and in the Yukon Territory until 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected, including in their boundaries all the settled portions of the territories.

The creation of the new provinces brought about an important change. The Department of Justice had hitherto administered the criminal law, and now the duty fell to the Attorneys General of the provinces. A temporary arrangement was entered into between these provinces and the Dominion whereby for a small annual payment by the provinces, the Dominion Government agreed to maintain the force and carry on as before except that in administration of the criminal law, the Attorneys General exercised their rights, powers and authority.

Later, when the boundaries of Manitoba were extended, a similar arrangement was made with that Government.

In 1916, owing to the exigencies of the war, the Dominion Government, with the concurrence and consent of the Provincial Governments concerned, terminated the agreement. The situation then was that the force was exercising criminal jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan was engaged in enforcing laws and Orders in Council brought into force by the war.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

In December, 1918, the Government by Order in Council, extended the duties to the whole of Western Canada for the purpose of enforcing Dominion laws.

In July, 1919, an amendment was passed to the Act of which the following sections are important:—

“Section 12, Subsection (3).—Every member of the force shall be a constable in every part of Canada for the purpose of carrying out the criminal and other laws of Canada and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory for carrying out any laws and ordinances in force therein.

“Section 18.—It shall be the duty of members of the force subject to the orders of the Commissioner,—

“(a) to perform all duties which now are or hereafter shall be assigned to constables in relation to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and of offences against the laws and ordinances in force in any province or territory or territories in which they may be employed, and the criminal and other laws of Canada, and the apprehension of criminals and offenders, and others who may be lawfully taken into custody.”

The jurisdiction of the force was thus extended over every part of Canada. This jurisdiction is not exercised to the full extent except in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and in the Dominion parks, where special arrangements have been entered into with the provincial authorities.

This legislation involved the amalgamation of the Dominion Police with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and it is appropriate in this connection to make a brief reference to the origin of this force and to some earlier passages in the history of the country.

EARLIER POLICE FORCES.

On several occasions during the last eighty years, Canadian Governments have felt the need of means of maintaining order and achieving the ends of justice. As long ago as 1839, Lord Durham took power by an enactment (2 Vic., Cap. 3), known at the time as the Police Ordinance, to raise a police force, both mounted and foot; this apparently was a copy of the London Police Act. Four years later, by the Statute 6 Vic., Cap. 14, this Ordinance was retained, while three other Ordinances relating to police forces were repealed. Not long afterwards, in 1845, disorders among the labourers engaged in the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canals caused the legislature to pass an Act (8 Vic., Cap. 6) which, along with other provisions for the maintenance of public order, authorized the Governor in Council to raise “a body of men not exceeding 100 exclusive of officers, and to be called ‘The Mounted Police.’” This force seems to have been raised and to have done service; it acted, under Captain John Wheeler, in a riot at Thorold. The serious riots in Montreal, during which the Parliament buildings were burned, caused the Government, in 1849, to raise a force of some 50 men, known as the Mounted Constabulary Force; it was commanded by two officers, Captain C. Wetherall and Captain W. K. McCord. Again, during the period of the Fenian raids, certain police forces were organized. In part these partook of the nature of secret service, a feature of the problem with which the Government of the day were confronted being the existence of numerous plots by secret societies both to attack British America by military means and to damage public works. It also was necessary to maintain uniformed constables to protect the parliamentary and departmental buildings. From these forces the Dominion Police arose.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

THE DOMINION POLICE

The leading Act concerning this force (31 Vic., Cap. 71) was passed in 1868; it was amended in 1879, by 42 Vic., Cap. 37. At the time of the passing of the Act of 1868, there were two police officers of high rank, Mr. Charles J. Coursol at Montreal and Mr. Gilbert McMicken at Ottawa; Mr. Coursol also was a judge of sessions. At Montreal and Quebec there were police forces, which were under the superintendence of the judges of the sessions at those cities; these were gradually reduced, the number at Montreal standing at eight in 1869, and at two in 1874. Mr. Coursol was superannuated in 1876, and this branch of the force seems to have come to an end. By an Order in Council dated March 6, 1869, Mr. McMicken was appointed to command a force at Ottawa, designed for the protection of the parliamentary and departmental buildings, and limited in number to fifteen. Later in the same year, on November 23, an Order in Council was passed appointing Mr. McMicken and Mr. Coursol Commissioners of Police "for the whole Dominion of Canada," but assigning them separate jurisdictions, in Ontario and Quebec respectively. In 1871, Mr. McMicken was transferred to Manitoba, in connection with the troubles which attended the entry of that province into Confederation, to hold the posts of Assistant Receiver General and Stipendiary Magistrate; he was made Commissioner of Police for Manitoba and took with him two constables of the Dominion Police, and for several years he had from two to six policemen under him, this branch coming to an end in 1874. In addition, the "outside service" inherited from Fenian Raid days was continued for some years, standing at seven in 1870, and coming to an end in 1875.

On Mr. McMicken's departure for Manitoba the Deputy Minister of Justice, Colonel H. Bernard, C.M.G., was made acting Commissioner, the actual administration of the force falling largely into the hands of a Superintendent. In June, 1880, Mr. Augustus Keefer became Commissioner, and in 1882, Mr. Sherwood (now Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C.), joined the force as Superintendent. In 1885 Mr. Keefer died, and Sir Percy Sherwood became Commissioner. The force gradually increased in number from 20 in 1880 to about 150 in January, 1920. To its original duty of protecting the buildings owned by the Dominion Government at the capital, it gradually added sundry other duties, including the protection of the Navy Yards at Halifax and Esquimalt, the enforcing of certain specific laws, such as those against counterfeiting and the white slave traffic, the maintenance of a finger-print bureau, and the maintenance of a paroled prisoners' branch. During the Great War its responsibilities and duties were greatly increased, these principally taking the form of the supervision and regulation of enemy aliens, and the counteracting, by means of secret service, of enemy plots against the country. In carrying out this latter duty, aid was sought from the several municipal and other police forces of Canada, and this was most loyally given; Immigration, Customs, and other officials also acted as special agents, and the Military Intelligence Branch rendered assistance. A special corps, known as Dominion Police, was organized for the purposes of the Military Service Act; it was distinct in its organization and was under separate control, until December, 1918, when it came under the Chief Commissioner. Its duties were temporary, and it was disbanded in December, 1919.

In 1913, the Commissioner of the Dominion Police became the Chief Commissioner of Police, this change of title being accompanied by an arrangement whereby a number of commissioners of police in Eastern Canada, principally in the less settled districts, were subordinated to him, and made their returns to Government through him.

After a long and honourable career in the public service, Sir Percy Sherwood retired in May, 1919, on account of ill health.

A FEDERAL CONSTABULARY

The absorption of the Dominion Police into the Mounted Police was not free from difficulties. Their organization differed fundamentally. The former was organized and uniformed on the lines of a municipal police force, free to resign on short notice, and its discipline enforced by the civil courts. The latter was organized on military lines, its officers commissioned, clothed in scarlet, disciplined under powers conferred by its own Act, and engaged for a fixed term of service, which could not be terminated at will.

The conditions of engagement offered to all members of the Dominion Police were as follows:—

1. Every member to receive an amount equal to his present pay.
2. Term of engagement one or three years.
3. All non-commissioned officers and constables to receive equal rank in the Mounted Police and carrying at least the same rate of pay.
4. Service in the Dominion Police to count towards pension.

These terms were accepted and 152 were engaged in the service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have dealt at length with the changes in the constitution and jurisdiction of the force as it at present stands, as it marks an important development in one of the essential organs of Government. It is the sole federal force, controlled by one minister with one executive head, and its duties may be summarized:—

- (a) The enforcement, or assistance in enforcement, of all laws where the Government of Canada is directly interested or responsible.
- (b) The protection of public buildings of the Dominion.
- (c) The protection of Navy Yards.
- (d) The Intelligence Service.
- (e) The maintenance of law and order in all territories and Dominion parks.
- (f) Maintenance of finger-print bureaus.
- (g) Paroled prisoners' record.

ORGANIZATION

The removal of the headquarters from Regina to Ottawa, the absorption of the Dominion Police and the change in status of the Commissioner and Comptroller necessitated the consolidation of the Comptroller's office, the office of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police and the headquarters, and complete reorganization.

It was satisfactorily accomplished in a short time because of the ability and energy of all staffs and their determination to make it a success.

There are now four principal branches: the Criminal Investigation, the Financial, the Supply and the Adjutant's, with Central Registry, and all under a single administrative head.

The system of district commands was extended to the East, where four new districts were organized: Western Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, making a total of 11. A commanding officer, solely responsible, was assigned to each district, and such strength in other ranks as was found necessary.

The former Dominion Police were organized in a single division designated "A" and a new mounted division designated "N" was formed at the depot, and moved to Ottawa. A Headquarters Division was organized, to which all officers and other ranks of the headquarters staff were posted.

The depot for training was continued at Regina.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The strength on September 30, 1920, was 1,671 all ranks, and 942 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Ast. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	4	1	.....	6	10	12	17	17	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	20	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec District.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2	8	.....	.....	7	26	28	262	51	384	163	6	.....	169	.....
Manitoba.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	12	20	114	3	160	110	6	.....	116	20
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	9	1	1	15	35	44	269	22	400	191	33	.....	224	.....
Alberta.....	3	11	.....	.....	11	22	47	177	29	300	198	39	1	238	.....
British Columbia.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	9	21	38	168	11	257	177	5	.....	182	.....
Yukon Territory.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	1	7	28	4	48	6	7	.....	13	29
Northwest Territories....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	7	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	1	3	14	52	2	1	61	135	198	1,065	139	1,671	845	96	1	942	113

On September 30, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.. . . .	1	..
Quebec.. . . .	1	3
Ontario.. . . .	2	10
Manitoba.. . . .	1	15
Saskatchewan.. . . .	2 (1 Depot)	26
Alberta.. . . .	2	29
British Columbia.. . . .	1	27
Yukon Territory.. . . .	1	12
Northwest Territory.. . . .	..	5
Totals.. . . .	11	127

The force is distributed in the way best suited to perform its many duties. It is found along the international boundary, where it aids in protecting the revenue and preventing the entrance into Canada of undesirables. It is located on or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves to maintain good order, and to aid in enforcement of the laws pertaining to our Indian population. It occupies many lonely posts in the North West Territories and Yukon Territory, and along the Arctic and Hudson Bay coasts. It is found in centres of population, and at points where industrial activities are vital to the welfare of the nation.

New outposts were established in the Far North: One at Port Burwell on the Hudson Straits, to act for the Department of Customs and collect duties on foreign vessels entering the waters of Hudson bay, and the other at Tree River, on Coronation Gulf, for ordinary duty. The latter is our most remote outpost, with which I shall deal later on in this report.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920.

	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under Investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	192	95	17	1	6	20	53	192
Alberta.....	476	229	40	4	84	37	82	476
Saskatchewan.....	616	364	35	5	6	27	179	616
Manitoba.....	589	465	17	4	11	51	41	589
Ontario.....	103	29	6	1	30	26	11	103
Quebec.....	35	18	2	5		10		35
Maritime Provinces.....	25	24	1					25
Yukon.....	32	30	1			1		32
Northwest Territories.....								
	2,068	1,254	119	20	137	172	366	2,068
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....								
Alberta.....	62	50	6	2		4		62
Saskatchewan.....	17	12				5		17
Manitoba.....	12	10	2					12
Ontario.....	27	19	5			3		27
Quebec.....	9	5	1	3				9
Maritime Provinces.....	6	2	2	1		1		6
Yukon.....	11	10	1					11
Northwest Territories.....	8		1	6		1		8
	152	108	18	12		14		152
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
Alberta.....	88	84	2			2		88
Total.....	2,308	1,446	139	32	137	188	366	2,308

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, by Provinces.

British Columbia.....	519
Alberta.....	2,228
Saskatchewan.....	1,866
Manitoba.....	2,416
Ontario.....	1,073
Quebec.....	363
Maritime Provinces.....	35
Yukon.....	
Northwest Territories.....	
Total.....	8,500

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920

Federal Statutes.....	2,068
Criminal Code.....	152
Provincial Statutes and Park Regulations.....	88
Investigations for other Departments.....	8,500
Total.	10,808

The foregoing tables are compiled from returns for Western Canada from October 1, 1919, to January 31, 1920, and for the whole of Canada from February 1, to October 30, 1920.

There were 1,254 convictions for offences created by federal Statutes; 108 under the Criminal Code and 84 under local Statutes.

Eight thousand five hundred investigations were made for federal departments, the majority for the Secretary of State's Department in connection with naturalization of aliens.

Special attention has been given to the enforcement of the Opium and Drug Act.

The illegal traffic in narcotics is large and is extremely difficult to check. The most degraded and lowest criminals of the underworld are engaged in it. Too often they are aided and abetted by others belonging to honourable professions. The profits are enormous, so that the imposition of a fine has a very slight deterrent effect. Imprisonment without the option of a fine is the only punishment feared.

The situation along the international boundry is not satisfactory, because of the extensive traffic in intoxicating liquor from Canada into the United States, which, at certain points, has amounted almost to a state of lawlessness.

As far as the force was concerned, no action could be taken except in aiding the Customs and Immigration officials to enforce the laws.

The Indian population still maintains its well-deserved reputation—orderly and well-behaved. Cases of drunkenness are not infrequent, but they are usually induced by white degenerates.

In the territories and National Parks under our control, law and order prevail, except among the Eskimos, where we have had to deal with several cases of murder, which I venture to refer to in detail, as they illustrate the primitive customs and practices of the different tribes and throw some light on the difficulties encountered by the Force in policing the Sub-Arctic regions.

ALLEGED MURDERS NEAR BAKER LAKE

In the winter of 1919-20, Sergeant W. O. Douglas was in charge of the detachment at Fullerton. This detachment, over 400 miles farther north than Churchill, and 100 miles up the coast from Chesterfield Inlet, at this period was the centre of very active patrolling; from September, 1916, to January, 1919, the distance covered by patrols based on it was nearly 16,000 miles.

On December 19, 1919, Sergeant Douglas, with Constable Eyre and two natives left Fullerton for Chesterfield Inlet, arriving on December 22, after being delayed for a day by a blizzard. At the Hudson's Bay Company's post a letter was waiting for him from the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Baker Lake, 150 miles inland up Chesterfield Inlet, informing him that two of his hunters had been murdered by another native, that the murderer was at large, and that the native population of the region was badly frightened. Sergeant Douglas at once decided to go up the Inlet to Baker Lake. The necessary arrangements took some time, as

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

it was necessary to get additional dog-feed, etc., from Fullerton, and on January 1, 1920, Sergeant Douglas, after sending Constable Eyre back to Fullerton, set out for Baker Lake; he had with him two natives and two dog teams. He arrived at Baker Lake on January 8.

The information obtainable was meagre. An Eskimo of the Paddlemuit tribe named Ou-ang-wak, living about 150 miles south, was reported to have shot dead two brothers, also of the same tribe, named Ang-alook-you-ak and Ale-cummick, and had appropriated the wife of the former. The other Eskimo were so afraid of Ou-ang-wak that they were keeping away from the Baker Lake post. Sergeant Douglas resolved to patrol to the scene of the murder, to investigate, and if necessary to arrest the accused. At once difficulties arose which delayed him for nearly three weeks, for the natives were afraid to accompany him. He reports:—

“I experienced great difficulty in getting anyone to make the trip. At last I managed to get a native who assured me he knew the country, but refused to pull out with less than three sleds and four or five men. He said that he had heard that this native had said that he would never be taken alive by the Police. This he gave as a reason for wanting such a large outfit.”

After much trouble, Sergeant Douglas got together a party of four Eskimo men and the wife of one of them, together with three dog teams, and left Baker Lake on January 27. An illustration of the difficulties of travel in these regions is afforded by the party's pre-occupation with dog-feed; none of this was carried on the journey and the animals on which their transport depended lived for the first four or five days on deer which were shot as the party went along, and for the rest of the time on an insufficient amount of “summer cache meat” which Sergeant Douglas managed to buy.

On February 5, they arrived at a native camp of two igloos, and found two lads of a tribe whose name is variously spelled as Shav-voc-toe and Shag-wak-toe. Sergeant Douglas' natives were so much afraid of Ou-ang-wak—they thought he might be there—that he had difficulty in inducing them to drive up to the igloos and see who the inhabitants were. “It caused much laughter amongst themselves when they found that one of the men was a guide's own brother-in-law.” The news was that the object of the search was encamped about two days farther on, that he had been warned by some white men that the Police would be after him and would kill him, and that he was in a state of extreme nervousness. “When last seen by these two lads, he was sitting in his igloo with his hands over his face, and every few minutes getting up and going out to see if there were any strange sleds about.”

All this increased the dread of Sergeant Douglas' natives, and they resolved to go home. He found that there was a native camp midway between the place where they were and Ou-ang-wak's camp, and he, in the end, persuaded his escort to proceed to this half-way house. They arrived there on the afternoon of February 7.

“On our arrival at this camp we were met some distance from the igloos by a young lad who wished to find out all about us and report to the chief. After some delay he returned and told us that Edjogajuch, the chief of the tribe, wished to see us in his igloo. Negvic, the guide, Native Joe and myself returned with this man, the other two members of the party staying with sleds. After entering the igloo, I shook hands all around, took off my koolotang, sat up on the bench beside the chief and told him that we were hungry and would like to eat with him. He produced a frozen deer and several small butcher knives. We all sat around and ate. This put things on a better footing and all the natives started to talk, and our other two men came in. After we finished eating, I produced tobacco and matches and when everybody had got their pipes going, with Native Joe as an interpreter, I told them what I had come for.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

"Edjogajuch replied saying he was sorry that I had come, and telling me that Ou-ang-wak was living one day's travel from his camp. He also warned me not to go there as he had just left this camp and was afraid that if a white man went there and tried to bring away Ou-ang-wak there would be shooting.

"This put the finishing touch to my natives and they refused point blank to go ahead another step."

Negotiations ensued.

"I had an igloo built and sent for Edjogajuch. I then told him through the interpreter that I had heard that one of his tribe, Ou-ang-wak had killed two men. He replied that this was so. I further told him that this was contrary to the white man's law, and I was down here to see that Ou-ang wak and that I was not going back without doing so. I then suggested that in the morning he take me to the camp across the lake. This he refused to do, as he said that he also might get shot.

"I tried again to get my natives to go with me to this camp, but without success. I sent again for Edjogajuch and told him that I looked upon him as a chief in this district, and it was up to him, either to take me to this camp or go there himself and bring this native Ou-ang-wak to me. He said that he would not go with me but would go alone and try and get him. I told him that I would wait here at this camp for three days and if at the end of that time he was not back, or had no word of him, I should come myself to look for Ou-ang-wak. He was much frightened as he undoubtedly believed that as soon as I saw Ou-ang-wak I should shoot him. I gave him my word that no harm would come to Ou-ang-wak or any other of the natives if they did what was right and showed no strife."

Accordingly, on February 8, Edjogajuch left his camp, and late in the afternoon of February 9 he returned with Ou-ang-wak and the woman.

"On their arrival at the camp," Sergeant Douglas says, "I sent for all the natives to come to my igloo where, through the interpreter, I gave Ou-ang-wak the usual warning in such cases before arrest. But I felt perfectly sure that this had no meaning whatever to him, as he was very frightened at the time, taking no notice of the interpreter, and never taking his eyes off me.

"I made full inquiries with reference to the two dead men, and noticed that frequently the natives questioned would address the accused for information."

Sergeant Douglas then arrested Ou-ang-wak.

"I then told him that he would have to come with me to the white man's land as the Big Chief there wanted to see him. He asked me what they were going to do with him and would they kill him. I told him that I had no idea, but I assured him that if he acted square with me he would be looked after well and taken outside to the Big White Chief. He at first did not wish to come, but I had another talk with the rest of the tribe, and explained to them that they were dependent entirely on the white man for all they got from the trade stores, and that if they did not obey the laws of the white man they would not be allowed to trade at the stores and in consequence would be in a very bad way. This had the desired effect, and the Chief informed me that Ou-ang-wak was ready to start any time I wanted him."

The question now arose as to the disposition of the woman in the case. The chief represented that her family lived at Churchill, that she had no relations in this

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

region, and that unless she were taken back she would starve. She was very poorly dressed and in a very nervous condition, thinking that she was to be left in this camp far from her relations and with nobody to look after her. She asked to be taken to Churchill, and Sergeant Douglas decided to accede to her request.

Sergeant Douglas started on his return journey on February 11, and after experiencing some very bad weather arrived at Baker Lake post on February 18. He remained there for six days, paying off natives and preparing for the journey to Chesterfield, and left on February 24. Owing to an exceptionally bad storm, the trip took fifteen days instead of ten as in ordinary good weather. An incident of the journey was the finding of some natives at a place called Igloo suffering from starvation, a child being dead and two adults in bed too weak to stand; Sergeant Douglas left with them as much food as he could spare, and on arrival at Chesterfield he organized and despatched a relief party. He arrived at Chesterfield on March 8.

Sergeant Douglas' aim now was to place his prisoner at the disposal of the legal tribunals of the country. His problem was complicated by news of the severe illness of Constable Eyre at Fullerton, this necessitating a rapid journey to that post and back, accompanied by the prisoner; after this interlude he took Ou-ang-wak to Churchill, arriving there on April 13, after some very hard travel. Two of the natives, one of them Ou-ang-wak, suffered badly from snow blindness, and a dog was lost in a peculiar manner. "The last day into Churchill, one of the dogs played out. Not knowing exactly where we were, but being sure that we were close, I packed this dog on the sled. When coming in sight of the post, dark at night, the dogs started to run; the played-out dog fell off the sled, and was never seen afterwards. I sent a native back to look for him, but it was too dark to locate him. In all probability he was trapped or killed by wolves." Here there was much trouble over dog-feed, and the Police dogs were sent back to Fullerton. At Churchill, too, a statement was taken from the accused, with the aid of the Hudson's Bay Company's interpreter. The woman who was the innocent cause of the trouble was despatched under suitable escort to her own family, a day's march away from the post. By April 23, Sergeant Douglas and his prisoner were at Fort Nelson, and from that point he proceeded to The Pas. Here a preliminary trial was held before a Justice of the Peace, and the accused was then taken to Dauphin.

The statement made by Ou-ang-wak is so singular a document that it may be quoted:—

"Taken this 17th day of April, 1920, at Fort Churchill, Man., by Sergeant W. O. Douglas, before the undersigned members of the Hudson's Bay Company. Interpreted by Alexander Oman, interpreter for the Hudson Bay Company, Fort Churchill.

"My name is Ou-ang-wak. I am a Paddlemuit. I do not know how old I am, but I am old enough to have a wife.

"My home is at 'Shekoligyouak,' in the Baker Lake district.

"My mother and father are both dead and I make my home with my married sister. According to the custom of my tribe I was given a wife a long time ago, she is only a child yet and is still living with her people.

"I did not like not having a woman old enough to live with as I am old enough to have a wife and I wanted one.

"At my camp, I had four dogs belonging to a native named 'Apittuk.' The brothers called 'Angalookyouak' and 'Alecummick' wanted these dogs and were very angry because I would not give them the dogs.

"I heard it said in the camp that 'Angalookyouak' would kill me.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

"One morning early in the hot weather, the moon before the ice starts to make on the lakes, I went to 'Angalookyouak's' tent and looked in and saw that he was alone in the tent and that he was in his bed and asleep. I went back to my tent and got my rifle, a 38-55 Winchester, and went back to 'Angalookyouak's' tent and shot him through the top of the head while he was sleeping, he died quick.

"When I had killed 'Angalookyouak' I was afraid of his brother 'Alecummick,' so I ran quickly over to his tent which was quite close, opened up the flap and saw him sitting on his bed. I shot at him and hit him in the right shoulder, and he fell over dead.

"After I shot these two brothers they were left in their tents for five days, this being the custom of the tribe, and at the end of that time they were buried. I helped to bury them, and I left the rifle that I shot them with at the graveside.

"I did not know that it was wrong to shoot these men, and if I did so that the white men would come after me.

"I am sorry now that I did this and would not do so again.

"I have travelled a lot with these two brothers, deer hunting, winter and summer, and to the trade store at Baker Lake, during these trips I always got along with them very well, and there were never any angry words spoken.

"This was the first time that I ever had any trouble with them.

"After 'Angalookyouak' was dead I took his woman as I had no wife, and this woman had no people to go to close to, and all her people were at Churchill."

"The above is a true and correct interpretation of the statement of 'Ou-ang-wak' to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"Signed, ALEXANDER OMAN, Interpreter.

Witness (signed) W. R. MITCHELL.

Witness (signed) H. W. MACDONALD.

His Mark

OU-ANG-WAK.

Witness (signed) W. R. MITCHELL.

Witness (signed) H. R. MACDONALD."

Bringing Ou-ang-wak to civilization did not solve all the difficulties of the case, and a trial in civilization presented grave difficulties. He is, of course, entitled to all the protection that British law affords, and this means that he must be tried with all the safeguards which are thrown about persons who are accused of crime. The alleged murder took place in the general neighbourhood of Baker Lake, and the witnesses, *i.e.* the fifteen or sixteen natives who were in camp at the time, live in that region; no capital case hitherto has been tried nearer the scene than Norway House. The solution which was proposed, and which was approved by the Department of Justice, was as follows:—

1. That an officer of the force, having the powers of a coroner, and such other ranks as appear advisable be sent to the Baker Lake District, for the purpose of holding an inquest and gathering the necessary evidence.

2. That the preliminary proceedings held before the Justice of the Peace at The Pas, Man., be quashed and the accused accompany the Police party back to Baker Lake and there be given a preliminary hearing after the inquest.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

3. That the Police party, with the accused, return to Baker Lake by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Nascopie* which will leave Montreal about the first week in July, on her annual trip to Chesterfield Inlet. The necessary investigations can then be carried out during the winter of 1920-1921.

4. That in July, 1921, a court with the necessary powers be convened and proceed to Chesterfield Inlet in the *Nascopie* on her annual trip and there dispose of the case, returning by the same boat. The round trip would occupy approximately ten weeks.

5. It is considered that the Police party will have sufficient time to gather all necessary evidence and be in a position to present the case to the court on its arrival at Chesterfield Inlet in August, 1921.

6. A jury panel of sufficient numbers can no doubt be secured from amongst the crew of the *Nascopie*.

The grounds upon which the recommendations were made were stated in the following terms:—

(a) That murders in the Northwest Territories amongst the natives are becoming alarmingly prevalent.

(b) That members of the tribes to which the murdered men belonged informed Sergeant Douglas that it was against their law for one Eskimo to kill another; that they had intended killing the accused for his crime but finally decided to leave him in the hands of the white men to be dealt with.

(c) It is therefore considered that the holding of a court and the disposing of this case at Chesterfield Inlet will have a beneficial and moral effect on the natives.

(d) That from a point of view of economy, it would, in all probability, be less expensive to have a court proceed to Chesterfield Inlet and dispose of the case, than to have all witnesses brought to civilization and held until the *Nascopie* made her annual trip in 1922.

Accordingly, Inspector Reames was despatched to Baker Lake before the close of navigation, and it is proposed to send the full court there in the summer of 1921.

THE BELCHER ISLANDS PATROL

Rumours of murders among the Eskimo living on the Belcher Islands caused a patrol to be sent there, consisting of Inspector J. W. Phillips and Sergeant A. H. Joy. The party left Haileybury on August 6, 1920, and proceeded by rail to Mattice, on the Canadian National Railway. They then descended the Missinaibi River to Moose Factory; from there they went, by sailing boat and gasoline launch, to the Belcher Islands and back; and they returned to Cochrane by ascending the Abitibi River. Inspector Phillips was in Haileybury again on the 19th October, the entire patrol having occupied 75 days. The distance traversed was 1,730 miles.

The actual descent of the Missinaibi began on August 8, and the party arrived at Moose Factory on August 14, the canoe journey thus taking seven days. The river was difficult, portages being numerous, and it often being necessary for members of the party to walk to lighten the canoe.

Inspector Phillips remarks that the Missinaibi River never was used to any extent by travellers to and from James Bay until the Hudson's Bay Company started it in 1919 as a direct line of communication between Mattice and Moose Factory; it has been reported unsatisfactory alike in summer and winter, and is likely to be abandoned.

"It is a small stream," he says, "varying in width from one hundred to two hundred and fifty yards, for the first hundred miles below Mattice, while the deepest

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

channel in the river, with the exception of a few places, is not more than two feet, and is a bed of boulders. From the mouth of the Opazatika river down to the Bay it gradually widens by the addition of many creeks and three large rivers, to about three quarters of a mile, and for the last fifty miles is studded with islands.

"Rapids occur quite frequently the whole length of the river, but are not dangerous in the sense of rapids, but only from the many hidden rocks, which are liable to cause the loss of an outfit by smashing up a canoe.

"There are several falls, quite impassable at any stage of water, but at each of these places the portages are quite good.

"The banks of intermittent clay, rock and sand vary in height from a few feet to about three hundred feet for the first sixty miles below the railway, and from there down gradually fall off to fifteen or twenty feet of gravel, limestone and clay.

"The timber on the banks is composed almost entirely of spruce and poplar and is decidedly small. It has the appearance of having been burnt off about ten or twelve years ago, nearly as far down as the mouth of the Abitibi."

From Moose Factory, Inspector Phillips and the patrol were transported on August 19, by the Hudson's Bay Company to Charlton Island. The *Nascopie* arrived on August 21, bringing the supplies for the patrol sent around from Montreal. On August 26, Mr. E. E. LaDuke, a prospector, arrived with a gasoline lanch and Inspector Phillips effected an advantageous arrangement whereby he chartered this craft for the voyage to the islands; the bargain included the services of the master and the engineer of the boat. The start was made on August 29, the route following the east coast of James Bay to Jones Point and Lonf Island, and then going directly across to the group. Despite much wind and heavy seas, the party arrived at their destination on the morning of September 3, after five days' voyaging. There followed some travelling among the Islands, and at noon on September 5 the patrol arrived at an Eskimo camp of 15 tents and about 70 natives.

On September 10, Inspector Phillips moved to another camp, remaining there till September 12, when he went on to a third camp at the north end of the largest island of the group; these two camps had thirteen tents and about sixty natives. All were in a state of terrible destitution. During this part of his stay, he investigated the killing of a native named Ko-Okyauck.

The patrol left the third camp on September 15, on the return voyage. They were troubled by severe gales, being stormbound at the Belcher Islands for four days, and reached Charlton Island on September 27, and Moose Factory on October 1. This part of the patrol thus took thirty days, of which seven or eight were occupied in investigation work and five were lost through being windbound.

The return journey was made by the Abitibi River. Delay was caused by the absence of Indian guides at the settlement, but the start was made on October 7. The river was ascended, with many portages and minor mishaps, and Clute, near Cochrane, was reached on October 18. This part of the journey thus took twelve days.

"The Abitibi River," Inspector Phillips says, "is a much wider stream than the Missanaibi River, and is generally recognized as the best route to James Bay, in spite of the drawback of a large number of portages. The width of the river would average from one third to half a mile for the first eighty miles about the mouth, and it has a fast current. After passing the Long Portage, the river narrows down to the average width of about two hundred yards, and the current slackens to almost dead water.

"The timber on the river along the whole route covered by us is very good, and is composed largely of spruce, poplar and birch of considerable size.

"The banks are generally very low and rocky and only increase in height in the vicinity of rapids.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

"Indications of coal appear quite frequently in places where the banks are above the average height."

How exceptional was the speed with which this patrol was carried out is shown by the fact that Inspector Phillips was expected to take the entire winter; the course which seemed most likely for him to pursue was to make his way along the east coast of Hudson Bay to Great Whale River and to winter there until the ice enabled him to cross to the islands. The opportune arrival of Mr. La Duke, and the availability of his boat, enabled Inspector Phillips to go and return in the period before navigation closed. Before Mr. La Duke appeared on the scene, Inspector Phillips was in treaty with the Hudson's Bay Company to charter a schooner it has there; this might have enabled the journey to be made before winter set in.

The Belcher Islands are extremely little known, even by persons who live on the adjacent mainland, though of late years prospectors have examined them for iron deposits. The coast line of the mainland is described as "solid granite and barren for many miles inland. The whole coast is a mass of barren rocky islands running many miles out to sea." As regards the islands, Inspector Phillips says:—

"The formation of the Belcher Islands is very similar to that of the main coast north of Cape Jones, as far as I saw. It is of diabase composition and resembles in appearance vast mounds of large boulders cemented together. The highest point on the islands is estimated at four hundred feet and averages around one hundred and fifty. They are totally devoid of any vegetation other than moss.

"The richest iron ore yet discovered there is on the northeast of the largest island and is practically all staked out in claims.

"The west coast of the main islands is decidedly rough and dangerous to any kind of sea craft, on account of the reefs running miles out to sea."

Inspector Phillips travelled completely round the largest island. "This island," he says, "is at least seventy miles long, and contains a large fresh water lake over forty miles long and many miles wide, with a large river draining it from the southwest corner."

THE KILLING OF KETAUSHUK

The occasion of the patrol was the killing in the autumn of 1918, of an Eskimo named Ketaushuk, who belonged to the Belcher Islands, community. Inspector Phillips on his arrival conducted a strictly formal inquiry, he acting as coroner and the white crew of the gasoline launch, four in number, constituting a jury. The natives at first were much alarmed, but were induced to tell their story, their depositions being taken down and sworn to in the usual manner. The facts of the homicide were as follows:—

The deceased, Ketaushuk, was a member of the band, which is miserably poor, and barely able to subsist. He had the reputation of being "a bad man after the women." Though married, he became infatuated during the autumn of 1918, with a young woman named Ningeeoo, who is the wife of a man named Mukpooloo, and he took her by force from her husband. Contention followed, and Ketaushuk finally became desperate and threatened to shoot anybody who interfered or tried to take the girl away from him. The rest of the band were terrified by his threats and left him. He lived alone for some time in isolated places, with the two women, his wife and Ningeeoo, and became sulky and melancholy. This frame of mind was enough to convince these Eskimo, who are very primitive and superstitious, that he was insane. The band now found itself in a very serious plight, as the men were so alarmed that they were afraid to go abroad to hunt, and the community was threatened with starvation. After they had lived in fear for some weeks, a tribal council was held, those conferring being nine men, the heads of all the families of the camp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

It was decided that he was insane, that he was too dangerous to be allowed to live, and that he should be killed on the first opportunity by the first man who saw him. Accordingly, he was waylaid on his return to his camp from hunting by three men, one of them being Mukpooloo; the injured husband, however, apparently losing his nerve, went home before Ketaushuk arrived at his tent. The two others, Tukautauk and Awlarook, with the assistance of the two women, Ketaushuk's wife and his enforced paramour, took the outlaw unawares, and Tukautauk shot him dead. When he fired the shot Tukautauk was in Ketaushuk's tent, in company with Awlarook, and the deceased man's wife, while Ningeeoo acted as decoy. Ningeeoo afterwards helped to handle the body, which was buried near the scene of the killing; the grave was visited by the patrol and the body viewed. The entire community including Ketaushuk's nearest relations were in full accord with the deed, which seemed to them a proper and necessary step. During the period preceding his death, the whole band were in sore straits for food.

The verdict of the coroner's jury after finding that the deceased had been killed by Tukautauk, said:—

"After careful consideration of the statements submitted, we have agreed that the deceased, Ketaushuk, although wilfully murdered by his fellow tribesmen, was killed for the common good and safety of the band, consisting of fifty or more souls.

"The act, although deliberately committed, was done erroneously at the instance of a council composed of the entire male population (grown) of said land, and entirely without malice or intrigue on the part of the councillors for the following reasons:—

"(1) Immediate starvation of at least the women and children.

"(2) Being in actual fear of being killed, justified by constant threats from said Ketaushuk, considered by the band to be *non compos mentis*.

"We therefore strongly recommend, owing to the primitive existence and the total absence of all knowledge of law on the part of the natives of these islands; that no criminal charge be laid against any party to the act, nor any individual to be held responsible. We further recommend that a responsible representative of the Government be sent amongst these people to instruct them in the laws of the country."

In accordance with this verdict, Inspector Phillips contented himself, so far as this tragedy was concerned, with warning the tribe to refrain in future from taking the law into their own hands, and with explaining to them the course to pursue in the event of any crime being committed by any one of the band.

Inspector Phillips adds:—

"These people are not criminals, naturally. Stealing and lying among them are unknown, and on making inquiries I am informed that it has been twenty, and some say forty years since any killing took place among the Belcher islands previous to 1918."

With reference to this remark, it may be noted that the very first witness examined was Tukautauk, and that he told the story of the homicide fully.

THE KILLING OF KO-OKYAUK

While the investigation into the death of Ketaushuk was proceeding, Inspector Phillips learned that another native, named Ko-Okyaug, had come to his end in September, 1919. In this case, investigation disclosed a less excusable homicide, and confronted Inspector Phillips with a problem of some difficulty.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

An inquest was held as in the other case, the viewing of the body being dispensed with. The depositions revealed a distressing tragedy.

Ko-Okyauck was a married man. He left his wife and family and ran off with a woman named Niveauseauk, his wife's sister. This matrimonial irregularity was taken by the band to indicate insanity, and caused much excitement. He stayed away from his wife and family for some weeks, and was supposed to have sent messages to the camp in which his wife was living, threatening to kill the people. He finally returned to the camp with his sister-in-law, but is said to have behaved strangely and to have told his wife that he intended to kill the others; she told the others, to their great alarm. The men of the community tried to reconcile him to the rest of the band. Later in the day, he left the camp with a gun, and is supposed to have told his wife that he intended to ambush and shoot some of the others. Two men followed him; when he saw them he got in a kayak and put to sea; they followed him out and in the course of the afternoon herded him back to camp. He again was asked to reform, and again was defiant.

The male adults of the camp then held a council, and decided that he should be tied up and put where he could do nobody harm. He was seized, bound hand and foot, and taken to a small island a short distance from the camp; the mode of transport was by laying him on two kayaks tied together. The unfortunate man was left all night without food or drink; in the evening he was visited by some of the men, who tightened the cords, to make sure that he did not escape. However, next afternoon he was seen walking about the island, having cut the cords on sharp stones. Towards evening, after some of the men had returned from hunting, they went again to the island to tie him up again; before leaving they were told by the headman of the camp again to ask him to change his ways, and, if he promised, to release him. At this point the evidence conflicted, some of the witnesses saying that he refused, and others that he was not asked the question. All accounts, however, united in stating that he had been tied up in such a way as to strangle him. He was, in brief, treated brutally and killed in a cruel manner.

A curious detail is that the widow in her testimony said that the first incident which made her regard her husband as crazy was that he told her on several occasions not to give food to other poor people in the camp. Among those who had taken part in the conversations in which Ko-Okyauck was asked to reform was his brotehr; he regarded him as insane.

The jury found that the deceased had come to his death at the hands of four men, who were named, "by being wilfully and maliciously tied with seal lines until death came by strangulation, without any just cause or apparent reason." The verdict continued:—

"After careful consideration of the statements submitted we are agreed that the four persons named above be directly held responsible for the death of the said Ko-Okyauck.

"We agree to point out that Tukautauk as the chief accessory to be proceeded against by criminal action, he being the old-man of the band and the one to whom the younger men looked for counsel in the primary cause of Ko-Okyauck's death.

"After carefully considering the destitute condition of the natives of the Belcher Islands and their miserable means of subsistence, we strongly recommend that these men be not taken into custody at the present time; that their immediate arrest is not justified in face of certain starvation of their families, consisting of 25 or more persons, which in that event would deprive them of the only means by which they can exist."

Inspector Phillip's position as regards these homicides was embarrassing. He had started on his voyage with a month's provisions for his party, which consisted

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

in all of six men; on his arrived he had been obliged to dip into his stores to feed the Eskimo, who had positively nothing to eat while the earlier investigation was in progress. The gasoline supply was running low, as the boat had had to contend with persistent head winds. To arrest the men, as the jury pointed out, would condemn their families to death by starvation; only two crippled men would have been left in the camp, which was quite destitute of food. Accordingly, he reluctantly accepted the suggestion put forward by the jury. At the same time, he took a severe view of the wanton nature of the killing, regarding the excuse as far less valid than in the case of Ketaushuk.

It was established that the natives really believed Ko-Okyauck to be deranged. In this connection, Inspector Phillips remarks that the natives, under the influence of their spiritual advisers, have come to regard sexual immorality as so heinous an offence as to constitute evidence of insanity. In this case it seems to have outweighed in guilt the taking of human life.

IMPOVERISHED CONDITION OF THE BAND

The population of the band, which inhabits the islands is approximately:—

Men.. . . .	33
Women.. . . .	34
Children.. . . .	61
Total.. . . .	<hr/> 128 <hr/>

Of the men, several have been crippled by gun accidents, and cannot help to provide food.

They live entirely on seals and fish, but the former are extremely scarce and are difficult to get because of the poor equipment of the band. As for fish, they are very short of nets, in some instances having only one net for several families. "I was informed," Inspector Phillips says, "that it is not an uncommon thing for these people to have resort to mice, roots and berries for many days at a stretch, to avoid starvation." Owing to the inferior quality of their boats, which are skin kayaks, they can fish and hunt only in the calmest weather—and the weather is almost constantly windy. They have a few firearms, muzzle-loading shot guns and Winchesters, but they can obtain in their trade so small a quantity of ammunition that these weapons are of little use to them.

Their clothing consists of seal skins, dog skins and bird skins. "The women and children are clothed in a combination garb of cotton, purchased in years when fur was plentiful, patched up with skins of everything procurable, and in many cases not enough to cover their bodies." They have very little bedding; in winter they sleep with their dogs in order to keep warm.

"Their real condition is inconceivable to one who has not seen," says Inspector Phillips.

These people are separated from Great Whale River, on the mainland, their nearest trading post, by 70 miles of open water. In summer, they cannot navigate their frail kayaks across this passage. In March this body of water usually freezes and they cross on the ice to trade; occasionally the ice fails, and they cannot trade. Apparently nobody ever visits the islands from the main land, apart from prospectors and miners interested in the mineral deposits.

Animal and bird life is scarce on the islands.

"These people are indeed the most destitute natives I have ever seen; not for the want of trying, I believe, but through the scarcity of food and their limited means of procuring same. Not many of them own more than two to five traps.

"Before leaving, these people asked me to approach the Government with a view to getting them a 40-foot schooner, by which they could move several families at one

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

time from one hunting ground to another, also to enable them to make a trip to Great Whale River in the summer in addition to finding new hunting grounds further out to sea, which could not be done in a kayak. They also asked for tents, blankets, powder, shot, cartridges—size 44 Winchester; fish nets—2½ to 3-inch mesh and 6 feet deep, and gun caps as per specimen. I noticed particularly that they did not ask for any articles of food, but only the means which would enable them to catch it.”

Inspector Phillips urgently recommends that these supplies be given them. They constantly are threatened with starvation.

DETACHMENT AT TREE RIVER

The trend of trade upon the Arctic coast for some time has set eastward. Herschel Island, formerly the commercial centre of this inhospitable region, now is comparatively deserted; Bernard Harbour, west of Coronation gulf, for a while was the easternmost trading place; now it has been passed, and not only is Port Epworth, near Tree River, a port of call, but there is a Hudson's Bay Company post at Agiak, 18 miles east of Tree River, while the Hudson's Bay Company schooner *El Suena* spent the winter of 1919-20 at Kent Peninsula, and a white man lives there, trading on behalf of that company with the natives. These circumstances naturally entail an extension of Police supervision.

Already the murder of the two priests, Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier, on the Coppermine river, and of Messrs. Radford and Street at Bathurst Inlet have led to the despatch of two patrols which required much time and exceedingly arduous travelling. In 1919 it was decided to supplement the detachment at Herschel Island by a post at or near the mouth of the Coppermine River; such an establishment could extend our control over the coast as far east as Bathurst Inlet and Kent Peninsula, and northwards into Victoria Land. Accordingly, a party consisting of Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, Constable E. H. Cornelius, and Constable J. Brockie left Herschel Island on August 30 to carry out this plan. Staff-Sergeant Clay on September 9 established a detachment at Tree River on the shores of Coronation gulf, 65 miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine River, and a few miles from Port Epworth. The exact situation is 67° 46" north latitude and 111° 59" west longitude; the nearest post office is Fort MacPherson, N.W.T., over 600 miles away as the crow flies, and the nearest telegraph office is Dawson, some 500 miles still further away. The summer of 1920 brought reports which show the successful founding of the post in what seems a good situation.

The party was accompanied by four Eskimo, Sinnisiak, Uluksak, Kumik and Cayugana. The two first-named had been convicted of the murder of Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier and sentenced to death, but the sentence had been changed to imprisonment for life, and they later had been pardoned; Kumik and Cayugana had been charged with the murder of a native woman in the Coronation Gulf region, but had been acquitted; and Staff-Sergeant Clay's party undertook the duty of escorting these people back to their bands. It is characteristic of the Eskimo that the relations between them and the Police were excellent, and that on arrival at Tree Island, one of them, Sinnisiak entered the service as a special constable and did useful work as a guide, hunter, etc. Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks that “his now rather long acquaintance with the Police has had its advantages.”

The original intention had been to establish the post at the mouth of the Coppermine, but on arriving there, Staff-Sergeant Clay decided to change to Tree River. The channel by which the Coppermine finds its way into the sea is so shallow and tortuous that a vessel drawing 6 feet would have difficulty in entering, while at Tree River the harbour is excellent, the anchorage is good and a vessel drawing 12 or 14 feet of water can come to within 300 yards of the detachment. Moreover, a few miles

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

away is a spot where the Eskimo congregate from December to March, and at Hepburn Island, also in the general vicinity, is a place where these people assemble in November, before the sea is firmly frozen. There is a similar place of assembly at the Coppermine, but of the two Tree River seems the more advantageously situated for intercourse with the natives. "We are within easy travelling distances of the various bands of Copper Eskimo." Staff-Sergeant Clay wrote in his report, "and since our arrival here patrols have been made to the various bands on Victoria Land, Coppermine and Bathurst Inlet."

The journey from Herschel Island to Tree River was made by water, in the gasoline schooner *Fort MacPherson*. The party left Fort MacPherson on 21st July in the Police gasoline launch and arrived at Herschel Island six days later. Delay then ensued, owing to the non-appearance of sundry ships, and in particular of the Hudson's Bay Company's supply ship, *Bender Brothers*; the expedition relied upon the cargo of this ship for building materials and provisions, and was obliged to leave before she reached Herschel Island; it thus had to start with an inadequate supply of the former, and in consequence had to winter in temporary quarters. The *Bender Brothers* did not arrive at Herschel Island until some time in September. "A little lumber, some corrugated iron and some schooner sails were the only building material available at Herschel Island, and this, together with sleds, canoe, ten dogs, tools and what provisions could be secured at the island were shipped on board the gasoline schooner *Fort MacPherson* and on the 30th August we sailed for the eastward." The proper building materials were despatched eastward in the summer of 1920.

After being delayed by a bad gale from the southwest the schooner arrived on September 1 at Baillie Island, Cape Bathurst, and unloaded supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post. Here some additional stores and provisions were purchased. An interesting event here was the meeting with two schooners, the *Sea Wolf* from Nome and the *Herman*, the latter conveying a party comprising an American, Mr. J. Crawford, and some Alaskan natives; these people had been marooned on Banks Land for three years, the ice preventing vessels from reaching them with supplies. They were all well and had been able to get enough deer meat to keep them from starving.

On September 2, the schooner called at Booth Islands and landed some provisions for a trapper named Jacobson who intended to winter there. After experiencing some heavy weather the *Fort MacPherson* on September 4 arrived at Bernard Harbour. There is a Hudson's Bay Company post here, as well as a Church of England mission. Dogs, ammunition, and supplies were bought. Here the question of the situation of the proposed new post came up for discussion; Staff-Sergeant Clay's instructions, while giving him liberty of action, named the Coppermine River as his general objective and the stores were consigned to that place, but Mr. Hall, the district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, stated that he could not send the *Fort MacPherson* there because of insufficient depth of water. Bernard Harbour being too far west for police purposes, Staff-Sergeant Clay fixed upon Tree River, 65 miles east of the Coppermine, and Mr. Hall willingly agreed to send the schooner there. Accordingly, the expedition left Bernard Harbour on September 8 and on September 9 Tree River was reached and the post was formally established.

The rapidity of the journey merits notice. Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks:—

"We encountered very little ice on the way in here; a few loose cakes were seen off Herschel Island, but none was seen in the Dolphin and Union Strait, or in the Coronation Gulf.

"I am told that this season was one that was most free from ice for many years."

It must be noted in this connection that ice conditions in some summers forbid travel beyond Paillie Island.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

The founding of the post is thus described:—

“After locating a building site close to the harbour at Tree River, we at once proceeded with erecting the detachment, a building 18 feet by 20 with a lean-to warehouse 12 feet by 18.

“The material we had on hand, with the addition of some deerskins which I purchased from the natives sufficed for putting up quarters which are quite comfortable. The only stove we use for cooking and heating purposes is the cook stove purchased at Herschel Island. The strictest economy in coal is necessary as we have only a limited supply, and wood for fuel is not to be found in any quantity along this part of the coast.

“The four natives we brought in with us were anxious to work and help us prepare for the coming winter. I accordingly had two of them secure all the fish they could before freeze-up and the other two were engaged in gathering driftwood, digging meat house, hunting deer and other work incidental to the establishment of a detachment on this part of the coast.

“The building we are living in now will, if it is decided to put up a permanent detachment here, make an excellent store house.”

As regards general conditions the report says:—

“Fish both for ourselves and dogs are easily obtained. (These should be put up during the summer months.)

“Deer are killed in large quantities in November and April and can be obtained the year around about 30 miles inland.

“Wood for fuel is very scarce; a few sticks can be found on the islands scattered through the gulf; it will therefore be necessary to supply this detachment with coal annually.”

Here the detachment settled down to spend the winter. Staff-Sergeant Clay's report is dated February 1, 1920, and the diary shows the usual routine of an Arctic winter, the detachment doing much work in improving their quarters, making furniture, hunting, etc. One incident was the arrival on September 19, of the schooner *Teddy Bear* with Captain Bernard and two men from Taylor Island, southeast of Victoria Land, where they had spent two years, unable to leave because of the ice. Staff-Sergeant Clay issued trading and trapping licenses to the party. Several visits were received, both from white men and natives; indeed, there was a good deal of movement along the coast during the winter. Four long patrols were made to the Coppermine, to Bernard Harbour and Victoria Land, to Bathurst Inlet and to Kent Peninsula, with dog teams; the mileage of these being 1,044. “Our patrols were treated well by the various natives,” Staff-Sergeant Clay reports, “and they seem to understand the purpose for which Police are being stationed in their district.”

With regard to the Eskimo, Staff-Sergeant Clay makes the following observations:—

“The largest band of natives visited by us are those known as the Kelewik-tomuit; these people live during the summer months on the mainland south of the Bathurst Inlet. In winter they are to be found after December on the ice in close proximity to the inlet.

“Here they engage in sealing until the months of April or May, returning then to the mainland for the summer. Some of these people travel overland during the summer as far west as Great Bear Lake, where they secure timber for making sleds, bows and arrows, and other wooden implements which they require.

“One of the next largest bands of natives visited were the Puipirmuit on Victoria. These are apparently a prosperous people; they seem to want for nothing, they can easily and do secure all the game they require, but like other

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

native bands these people are now equipped with modern rifles, and with them slaughter more game than they require or can consume. In former years these people could secure with the bow and arrow sufficient game for their needs, and the use of modern firearms will only be of temporary advantage to them, as the deer will become scarcer annually.

"Musk-ox are to be found inland from this detachment about twenty miles; at Cape Barrow, fifty miles east of here, large quantities were killed by the natives last year.

"It is hard to get the natives to discontinue hunting these animals, although we have pointed out to them that the hide is now of no value to them, as traders are not permitted to purchase them.

"The native has no purpose to which he puts the musk-ox hide so that it is reasonable to believe that now he is aware that the white man will not buy it from him, the practice of hunting these animals will be in future more or less discontinued.

"The result of our inquiries relative to the practice of the Copper Eskimo in murdering newly-born children go to show that it was indulged in until quite recently. When questioned on this matter they admit that it has been the practice of their people from time immemorial to dispose of newly-born children from time to time, but this was only done when they were hard pressed for food or in many instances when they were travelling in winter time and the mother found it next to impossible to care for and rear the baby. The presence of numbers of young children in the various villages visited goes to show that this vicious practice is dying out."

Staff-Sergeant Clay makes the remark that the money with which the detachment was supplied had no purchasing value in dealing with the natives, as he was compelled to resort to barter.

In the spring of 1920, Staff-Sergeant Clay and Constable Cornelius came out overland, their route being from Tree River west to the mouth of the Coppermine, thence up the Coppermine for 15 miles to Bloody Falls, thence west over the Barren Lands to Dismal Lake and Dease River, thence along the east side of the river to Dease Bay, Great Bear Lake, crossing to the west side of the lake, from there to Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, and from there to Fort MacPherson by scow. The distance traversed was 1,040 miles, of which 560 were with dogs and 480 by boat. The party started on March 15, and they reached their destination on June 22.

This patrol was an illustration of the uncertainties, difficulties and dangers of travel in this region. The journey along the coast was made without trouble, and from the coast to Dease Bay the going was excellent. From there onwards, various delays were experienced, and at Fort Norman the shortage of supplies, particularly of dog-feed, was so acute that the party had to repair to Willow Lake, about 40 miles away, and spend nearly a month in fishing and hunting. The river was unusually late in breaking up, and unusual difficulties and mishaps were encountered, these including the destruction by a forest fire of a cache containing most of their outfit, and the temporary loss of their scow by an ice jam.

The patrols made by the detachment during the winter were as follows:—

Staff-Sergeant Clay, to the Coppermine River, November 18 to	
December 2..	200 miles
Constables Cornelius and Brockie, to Bernard Harbour and	
Victoria Land, December 10 to January 7..	334 "
Staff-Sergeant Clay, to Bathurst Inlet, January 9 to January 21..	254 "
Costable Brockie, to Kent Peninsula, January 24 to February 8..	256 "
	<hr/>
	1,044 miles
	<hr/>

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

In his first patrol to the Coppermine, Staff-Sergeant Clay was accompanied by Alulak, Komik and Cayugana, one of the purposes of the journey being to return the two Eskimo last named to their tribe. The sleds were heavily loaded, the two natives having "collected a miscellaneous assortment of odd and ends during their travels to and from Fort MacPherson." In his diary, Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks, in chronicling the return of these worthies to their tribe, "Am glad to see the last of them and their baggage." The relations between the two races, however, were good. The reunion was effected at a native village or rather encampment, called Ioktoon, about 10 miles north of the Coppermine, where about 25 native families were encamped. They seemed delighted at the return of their kinsmen.

"The natives here seemed to want to impress upon me that they were good people," Staff-Sergeant Clay writes, "and were anxious that I should report this to the proper authorities; and also their appreciation of the white man's leniency in its application to Natives Cayugana and Komik."

At the Coppermine, Staff-Sergeant Clay camped with Mr. Charles Klenkenberg, a former whaler who has been established at this place for three years as a trader. At the Kugaruak River between the Coppermine and the detachment, Captain Joseph Bernard, who was wintering in the *Teddy Bear* was visited. Captain Bernard had intended to make the Northeast passage, but was prevented from doing so for two years in succession by ice conditions, the vessel being frozen in on the south coast of Victoria Land, and when, in August, 1919, the conditions were favourable, his provisions were too low.

Large herds of caribou were seen on this patrol.

Constables Cornelius and Brockie in their subsequent patrol visited the places called at by Staff-Sergeant Clay, receiving a particularly hospitable welcome at Ioktoon, and went on to Bernard Harbour, where they spent Christmas. They then crossed the Dolphin and Union Strait to Victoria Island, and visited the Puiplirmuit Eskimo village. This was the home of Sinnisiak, the pardoned murderer, now the "forerunner" and guide of the patrol, and he was given a great welcome, which did not prevent him from continuing his services with the force. This band numbered about 125, and special mention is made of their prosperity. None the less, the absence of old people was noted. From here the patrol travelled southeasterly to Lady Franklin Point to a village of the Tuktotogmuit, where also they were cordially received; these natives they knew already, as they had spent the autumn and early winter on the mainland. From this place they returned to Tree River over the ice.

This patrol saw no game of any kind, and learned that practically no caribou had crossed from Victoria Land between Tree River and Bernard Harbour that winter; moreover, they had been getting scarcer annually for three or four years. Some of the inhabitants surmised that late "freeze-ups" were driving the animals eastward to find a crossing. Constable Cornelius remarks:—

"We were surprised to find what a great number of rifles had been distributed amongst the Eskimo during the short period the traders have been in the country. Practically every native on the mainland is the owner of a rifle now, and even on the southwest coast of Victoria Land there are but few bows and arrows still in use. Many bows and arrows were offered to us as curios, but we were unable to carry them.

"At the Eskimo villages which we visited on the Victoria Land coast we met a number of Eskimo fur runners who are employed by the traders on the mainland. Some of these fur runners are entrusted with an outfit amounting to four or five hundred dollars at outside prices, and so are able to do quite a business with their native friends."

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Staff-Sergeant Clay's patrol to Bathurst Inlet was made to meet a band of Eskimo known as the Kelewiktomuit, whom the police hitherto had not encountered; these people were found at an island named Atonike, about 20 miles east of Cape Barrow. Staff-Sergeant Clay says:—

“Our party were received by this band with the greatest hospitality; they at once set about erecting a snow house for us, gave us food for the dogs and ourselves, and notwithstanding the fact that we were strangers to them, behaved in a remarkably courteous manner, that is sometimes not met with in civilized parts.

“These people were not a bit backward in giving me information that was required, the subject of which is contained in a separate report.

“They were, however, somewhat reticent when questioned by me as to the extent of child murder amongst them and kindred tribes.

“From their point of view infanticide is justifiable, it only being resorted to when hunger strikes the band, or they are on the move from one district to another, and it becomes an impossibility for the mother to care for and rear the child.

“This practice is without doubt becoming less common amongst them and with the advent of the missionary, and other aids to civilization will in short while be discontinued entirely.

“Some of the men with whom I talked led me to believe that the old custom of murdering the aged and infirm was very rarely now indulged in, although cases of this kind have occurred within recent years.

“This tribe (Kelewiktomuit) number between three and four hundred souls; the presence of quite a large number of young children seems to establish the fact that infanticide is not indulged in at the rate it was in former years.”

Here again the people were found to have rifles, though as yet most of their meat was obtained by bow and arrow and spear. On this patrol, Staff-Sergeant Clay used snow houses, finding them a little more comfortable than tents. The two natives who accompanied him were good igloo builders, and could erect the night's camp in about half an hour. The primus stove is unsuited to an igloo, as it fouls the air, and a native lamp, using blubber, served better.

Constable Brockie's patrol to Kent Peninsula, where he found the *El Sueno* wintering and Mr. Peter Norberg established as a trader for the Hudson Bay Company, is chiefly noticeable for his friendly dealings with the Eskimo. He first met them at a native village called Nauhokgnaton. He says:—

“There were about eighteen to twenty families camped here, the men being engaged in sealing operations. As soon as they saw us pull into the village, they quit work and came into the camp.

“I found them a very happy and obliging lot of people, willing to assist us in every way. They helped us build our igloo.

“Here I was storm-bound for three days.

“The natives seemed to have plenty of food, and in stormy weather, when they don't go sealing, their time is occupied in dancing, a large igloo being used as a dance hall.”

THE OIL REGION ON THE MACKENZIE RIVER

The reported discovery of oil near Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river, will attract many prospectors to the Northwest Territories next year. Preparations have already been made to maintain good order and to prevent loss and suffering.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

A party of one non-commissioned officer and two constables is now en route to that point to establish an outpost.

An Ordinance has been passed empowering the Mounted Police to prevent persons from entering the country improperly equipped and insufficiently provided with food. Regulations as to registration of all persons entering the Mackenzie district are now in force, which proved of great value in the Yukon rush of 1898.

SOCIAL UNREST

In common with the rest of the civilized world, Canada has still an element of unrest, but I venture to assert less than most. The extremists have been busy preaching dissatisfaction and advocating violent changes, but have made little progress.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

It is of interest to note that during the thirty-one years the Act has been in force, 11,675 sentences have been completed on parole.

REPORT FOR PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Released on parole from penitentiaries.. . . .	188	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories.. . .	294	
	<hr/>	482
Licenses revoked.. . . .	8	
Licenses forfeited.. . . .	8	
Sentences completed on parole.. . . .	606	
	<hr/>	622

FROM 1899 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Released on parole from penitentiaries.. . . .	6,059	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories.. . .	6,974	
	<hr/>	13,033
Licenses revoked.. . . .	460	
Licenses forfeited.. . . .	295	
Sentences completed on parole.. . . .	11,675	
Sentences not yet completed.. . . .	603	
	<hr/>	13,033

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The establishment of a Finger-print Bureau for the purpose of having under Government control at Ottawa the criminal record of all persons convicted of indictable offences was recommended by the Chief Constables' Association of Canada in 1905. In 1906, a deputation from the Chief Constables' Association, headed by Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Police for Canada, waited on the Minister of Justice, urging the adoption of a bureau to be maintained at Government expense under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Police, and this the minister approved, but it was not until April, 1908, that an Order in Council was passed legally authorizing the use of the finger-print system, and making the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act passed in June, 1898, applicable to it, but notwithstanding this, the bureau was not officially opened until April, 1910. In March, 1911, an Order in Council was passed sanctioning the use of photographs as an additional means of identification for the purpose of the Identification of Criminals Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, JANUARY 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 31, 1920.

Year.	Finger-prints received.	Identifications made.	Parole Violators discharged.	Escapes located.	Photo Negatives received.	Photo Prints made.
1911	5,554	144	.....	.....	3,263	9,789
1912	4,418	227	.....	.....	929	2,787
1913	6,510	359	.....	.....	907	2,721
1914	8,475	581	14	.....	927	2,781
1915	9,330	756	15	9	993	2,979
1916	8,009	630	10	9	752	2,256
1917	7,079	612	16	9	618	1,854
1918	8,941	670	10	7	835	2,505
1919	11,306	1,004	8	10	1,087	3,261
Jan. 31, 1920	965	109	.....	1	63	189
	70,587	5,092	73	45	10,374	31,122

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE CONTROL, FEBRUARY 1, 1920.

7951	899	4	9	747	2,241
------	-----	---	---	-----	-------

This work is carried on entirely in the interests of the provinces at the expense of the Dominion Government, but I regret to say that it is not made use of to the full extent by some of the provincial authorities. The bureau contains only a partial record of convicted criminals, and it is obvious that it is not fully serving the purpose for which it was established.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Reverend John Chisholm, of Montreal, is employed by this department to work in co-operation with the Officer Commanding, Quebec District, in connection with the suppression of commercialized vice in Canada. The most important branch of the work is to meet ocean liners arriving at Quebec and Montreal, and care for and advise unaccompanied female immigrants arriving in this country. With the assistance of lady social service workers, unaccompanied female passengers are interviewed with a view to making sure they are either proceeding to relatives, friends, or employment previously arranged for. They are then instructed with regard to their baggage, the time their train departs, and are accompanied to the train, in order to make sure they actually board it.

Through the organization known as the "Dorchester Home," in Montreal, officials of the church at the point of destination of these unaccompanied females are communicated with, in order to make sure that they arrive safely and finally settle down in the country.

A number of attempts have been made to entice young girls away, and it is necessary to be continually on the alert for those unscrupulous individuals engaged in the traffic known as white slavery.

Mrs. Bessie Egan is employed by this department at Halifax and carries out a similar line of work to that of the Reverend John Chisholm. She has also been very successful in a number of cases with regard to boats arriving from Newfoundland and locating young girls who have been intimate with members of the crew. These she has had deported back to Newfoundland and placed in good hands at that point, and where necessary, has arranged for hospital treatment at Halifax before their deportation.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	518
“ “ (1 year)	1
Dominion Police (3 years)	8
“ “ (1 year)	141
Engaged special constables	182
Re-engaged after leaving	56
Deserters re-joined	10
	<hr/>
	916
Reported off leave from C.E.F.	1
	<hr/>
Total increase	917
	<hr/>
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc. . .	853
	<hr/>
Total increase for the year 1920	64
	<hr/>

Died—

- Reg. No. 4800, Sergeant Forbes, D.
- “ “ 8247, Sergeant Bryce, A.
- “ “ 6848, Constable Carey, T. R.
- “ “ 7871, Constable Elie, A. E.
- “ “ 7937, Constable Duquette, J.
- “ “ 7999, Constable Cantin, F.
- “ “ 8623, Constable Galbraith, A. H.
- “ “ 8948, Constable Woychik, J. J.
- “ “ 8961, Constable Carnegie, R. M.
- “ “ 9010, Constable Hill, T. H.
- “ “ 9105, Constable Hewitt, W. H.

Pensioned —

- Reg. No. 9028, Sergeant-Major Godin, L. P.
- “ “ 328, Staff-Sergeant Evans, O. W.
- “ “ 2628, Sergeant Mapley, H. G.
- “ “ 9029, Sergeant Slade, T. C.
- “ “ 4775, Constable Haigh, A.
- “ “ 9042, Constable Jackson, W. J.
- “ “ 9043, Constable Charron, J.

OFFICERS

Promoted Assistant Commissioners—

- Superintendent C. Starnes.
- Superintendent T. A. Wroughton

Promoted Superintendents—

- Inspector R. E. Tucker.
- Inspector J. Ritchie.
- Inspector A. B. Allard.
- Inspector T. S. Belcher.
- Inspector G. L. Jennings.
- Inspector H. M. Newson.

Appointed Superintendents—

- A. J. Cawdron, Esquire.
- Brig. General D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Promoted Inspectors—

- Reg. No. 4125, Sergeant-Major Fletcher, G. F.
- “ “ 4449, A/Sergt.-Major Trundle, C.
- “ “ 3970, Staff-Sergeant Mellor, A. H. L.
- “ “ 5079, Staff-Sergeant Forde, P. R.
- “ “ 4941, Staff-Sergeant Reames, A. E. G. O.
- “ “ 4600, Sergeant Bruce, W. V. M. B.
- “ “ 4716, Sergeant Thomas, C. W.
- “ “ 5100, Sergeant Moorhead, W. J.
- “ “ 6416, Sergeant Kemp, V. A. M.
- “ “ 5217, Sergeant Frere, E. G.
- “ “ 5700, Sergeant Eames, A. N.
- “ “ Sergeant Fraser, H. L.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Appointed Inspectors—

Captain G. C. P. Montizambert.
Captain G. W. Kennedy.
Captain E. Foster.
Major H. A. R. Gagnon.
M. M. Sinclair, Esquire.

Retired to Pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. A. McGibbon.
Inspector G. Stevens.
Inspector D. M. Howard

Resigned—

Superintendent D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Dismissed—

Inspector C. W. Thomas.

Died—

Assistant Commissioner W. H. Routledge.
Superintendent F. J. Horrigan.

Five hundred and eighteen recruits were engaged during the year. It was found that a sufficient number of a suitable type were not coming forward to meet wastage and complete the establishment.

Authority was therefore given to secure recruits in Great Britain; 125 men of excellent type were secured on condition that they pay their own expenses to Canada.

HEALTH

The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of two officers and eleven other ranks.

Assistant Commissioner Routledge and Superintendent Horrigan had long and honourable service and their loss was keenly felt by all ranks.

HORSES

The veterinary surgeon, who purchases the remounts and supervises the stabling and feeding, and is responsible for the health of the horses, reports as follows:—

During the year, 207 horses were purchased at an average cost of a fraction over \$144. Forty of this number were purchased in Ontario, 4 in Manitoba, 40 in Saskatchewan, 102 in Alberta and 21 in British Columbia.

Three horses bred in the force were taken on the strength, and one horse and one pony were presented, the former by General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and the latter, a Siberian pony, by Major-General Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sixty-eight horses were cast and sold, 11 died, 11 were destroyed, and 1 accidentally killed.

The winter of 1919-20 was a particularly hard one for stock of all kinds; pastures were eaten off bare before the snow came, while the supply of fodder was both scarce and of inferior quality, and while our horses did not suffer at any time for the want of food, they did not show their usual good condition in the spring.

Western horses put on fat very rapidly once they got the spring grass, and the remounts purchased in the West were in good condition when taken over; a few of the number, however, more especially the better bred, and consequently the more nervous lost flesh after being placed in strange surroundings.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

The horses purchased in Ontario were all in fairly good condition, but even they showed the effects of a hard winter.

The type of horses offered in the West this year was on a par with those we have had to select from since the advent of the heavy draught stallion; here and there, however, a really good one put in an appearance, and I have no doubt there would have been many more, were more good light stallions available.

In the east, there appears to be a steady demand for high class saddle horses, for in nearly every town and village I visited while purchasing there I found buyers, most of whom were acting as agents for the big city dealers. I was informed that the best of those purchased found their way to the hunting field, or were added to strings of show horses, while a lower grade were absorbed by state and city mounted police on the American side of the line.

TRANSPORT

Owing to the general use of motor-cars, it has been found necessary to supply mechanical transport to a considerable extent replacing the old horse transport. The force is supplied with 33 motor-cars and trucks, and 28 motor-cycles. All commanding officers report favourably on the value of the mechanical transport.

Six power boats are in commission. The *Chakawana*, on the Pacific coast, which covered 7,000 miles in patrolling the isolated industrial points along these intricate waters; the *Victory*, on the Arctic coast and the lower Mackenzie River; the *Resolution*, on Great Slave Lake; the *Lady Borden*, on Chesterfield Inlet; the *Duncan*, at Port Nelson, and the *Blue Wing*, in Halifax harbour.

A request has been made to the Air Board to share in an air service to Fort Norman from Peace river next summer. The force has placed at the disposal of the board suitable quarters at Peace river and storage and accommodation at all posts down the Mackenzie route.

I anticipate an extension of this service to other points in the Northwest Territories, which are very remote and difficult of access.

BUILDINGS

A very fine building known as Llangara school, beautifully situated on Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, was purchased. It has accommodation for 200 men. New stables for 140 horses are now under construction. Officers' quarters are required to complete. We shall then have a very fine post.

A new post for 4 men is being constructed at Chesterfield Inlet.

No other buildings have been constructed.

All barrack buildings were repainted and repaired where necessary.

A new post will have to be built at Fort Norman, Mackenzie River district, next year.

In Eastern Canada we are occupying temporary buildings, for which high rentals are paid, and which are not entirely satisfactory.

I strongly recommend that suitable buildings be erected or purchased at all points where the force is to be permanently stationed.

CLOTHING, Etc.

It has been difficult to secure satisfactory material to meet our wants, but there is steady improvement, and I expect there will be no further trouble, and that the cost will be very much less.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

FORAGE

Prices for forage are very high. There has been an ample supply available, and our requirements have been easily secured.

HONOURS

On March 8 last, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, cabled as follows:—

“With His Majesty's approval Prince of Wales has graciously consented accept position Honorary Commandant Royal Canadian Mounted Police and His Royal Highness asks me tell you how pleased he is to be associated with force in this way.”

On May 3, an Order in Council was passed making the appointment.

The force has been signally honoured by His Royal Highness, and it keenly appreciates the distinction conferred upon it.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Maritime Provinces—																	
Halifax				1			1	3		20		25					
Totals				1			1	3		20		25					
Quebec District—																	
Montreal			1	1			2	1		2		7					
Phillipsburg..										1		1					
Totals			1	1			2	1		3		8					
Eastern Ontario—																	
Headquarters Staff....	1	1	3	4	1		6	10	12	17	17	72					
“A” Division—																	
Ottawa			1	1			1	7	4	85	40	139					
Senneterrie									1		1	2					
On command				1			1			1	1	4					
On leave.										19		19					
“N” Division—																	
Ottawa				3			1	8	17	114	6	149	146	4		150	
On leave.....				1								1					
Headquarters Division																	
Port Burwell.....								1		1		2					
On command				1						2		3					
On leave.								1		1	2	4					
Totals.....	1	1	4	11	1		9	27	34	240	67	395	146	4		150	
Western Ontario—																	
Toronto..			1				2	3		6		12					
Haileybury.....				1				1		2		4					
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1			2		3					
Niagara Falls.....							1			2		3					
Windsor..								1		3		4					
Bridgeburg ..										2		2					
Sarnia.....										1		1					
Special duty—																	
Belcher Islands.....				1				1				2					
Totals			1	2			4	6		18		31					
Manitoba—																	
“C” Division—																	
Brandon.....				2			1	5	9	59	2	78	83	4		87	
On command.....										5		5					
On leave.								1		3		4					
“D” Division—																	
Winnipeg ..			1	2			2	2	5	24	1	37	7	2		9	
Boissevain.....							1					1	1			1	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	3			3	
Emerson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Frances.....									1	1		2	1			1	4
Fort William.....				1				2	4	19	1	27	15	2		17	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Manitoba—Con.																	
“D” Division—Con.																	
Hodgson.									1	1		2	2			2	
Kenora.									1			1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnett ..										1		1	1			1	
Nipigon.										1		1					
Norway House.										2		2				11	
Portage la Prairie...				1					1	8		10	6			6	
Piney.										1		1	1			1	
Sandy Lake..								1				1	1			1	
Snowflake									1			1	1			1	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
On command ..									2	2		4					
On leave. .										2		2					
Totals			1	6			5	12	27	134	4	189	127	8		135	
Southern Saskatchewan—																	
Depot Division—																	
Regina.....			2	5	1	1	8	22	26	214	19	298	144	16		160	
Broadview ..								1				1	1			1	
Moose Jaw.....							1		1	1		3	1			1	
Yorkton.								1		1		2	2			2	
Melville.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle ..									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack..								1		1		2	2			2	
Punnichy.....										1		1	1			1	
Weyburn...				1				1	1	4		7	3	2		5	
Carlyle.....									1			1	1			1	
Elmore.....									1			1	1			1	
Glen Ewen.....								1				1	1			1	
Northgate ..									1			1					
North Portal ..									1	1		2					
Short Creek ..									1			1	1			1	
Marienthal...										1		1	1			1	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Big Muddy ..									1	2		3	1	2		3	
Meyronne.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Assiniboia...								1		1		2	3			3	
Swift Current.....								1	1	2		4	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Maple Creek.....									1	2		3	2	2		4	
On command.....			1	1				1		5		8					
On leave.		1								4		5					
Totals.....		1	3	7	1	1	9	32	39	244	19	356	173	22	195		
Northern Saskatchewan—																	
“F” Division—																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			4	1	3	17	2	29	12	4		16	
Battleford.....				1			2			4	1	8	4	5		9	
Fullerton.....								1	1	2		4				28	
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4					
The Pas.....								1				1				5	
On command....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	2			6	7	6	28	3	53	18	11		29	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—Continued.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Southern Alberta—																	
“K” Division—																	
Lethbridge			1	1			3	4	7	24	5	45	21	8		29	
Banff				1				1		4	1	7	6			6	
Bankhead.. ..									1	1		2	2			2	
Calgary.....				1				2	2	8	2	15	9	2		11	
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Chinook										1		1	1			1	
Corbin										1		1	1			1	
Cranbrook.. ..									1	2	1	4	4			4	
Creston.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Drumheller..									1	1		2	3			3	
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	
Fernie				1				2		7	1	11	6			6	
Field									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen.....									1	1	1	3	2			2	
Kingsgate.. ..									1			1	2			2	
Lake Louise..										1		1	1			1	
Medicine Hat								1				1	3			3	
Michel.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	
Newgate									1	1		2	2			2	
Radium Hot Springs.										1		1	1			1	
Taber.....									1	1		2	2			2	
On command.....										1		1		2		2	
“M” Division—																	
Macleod.....			1	3			3	4	12	80	8	111	76	13		89	
Blairmore.. ..								1		3		4	4			4	
Waterton Park.									1	1		2	1			1	
Coleman.....									1			1					
Brocket.....									1	1	1	3	1			1	
Stand Off.....									1	4	3	8	5	2		7	
Pincher Creek ..									1			1	1			1	
On command								1	1	4		6					
On leave.....										1		1					
Totals			2	7			6	17	38	155	23	248	165	27		192	
Northern Alberta—																	
“G” Division—																	
Edmonton			1	1			3	5	7	22	6	45	41	6		47	
Peace River.....				2				1		3	1	7	7	2		9	
Grande Prairie ..								1		1		2	1	2		3	
Grouard.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	1	1	4	1		1	2	6
Fort Resolution..								1				2					7
Fort Simpson.....								1			1	2					4
Herschel Island.....				1						1		2					9
Tree River.....										2		2					
Fort Macpherson.....								1		2		3					10
Brulé.....									1			1					
Jasper.....							1					1	1			1	
Pocahontas.....								1				1					
Nordegg.....									1			1					
Athabasca.....									1			1	1			1	
On command.....				1					1	9		11	2			2	
On leave.....							1		1			2					
Totals			1	6			5	11	14	42	10	89	55	12	1	68	36

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents,	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>“E” Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....		1		3			3	7	12	51	5	82	74	5	79		
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
Cumberland.....									1	3		4	3		3		
Esquimalt.....							1		2	11	1	15	3		3		
Grand Forks.....				1			1	1		5	1	9	8		8		
Hazelton.....									1	2		3	3		3		
Kamloops.....									1	1		2	4		4		
Merritt.....									1	1		2	2		2		
Midway.....								1		1		2	2		2		
Nanaimo.....								1		2		3	3		3		
Nelson.....								1		2		3	2		2		
Ocean Falls.....									1	1		2					
Port Alberni.....								1		1		2	1		1		
Prince George.....							1			3		4	4		4		
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1		6		9					
Stewart.....									1	2		3	3		3		
Trail.....									1	1		2	3		3		
Victoria.....				1			1		1			3					
On command.....										3		3	40		40		
<i>“H” Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....				1			1	2	7	28	2	41					
On command.....				1				1	3	28		33					
Totals.....		1		8			9	17	32	153	9	229	155	5	160		
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>“B” Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	2	12	2	22	2	4		6	
Atlin.....								1				1	1			1	
Carcross.....										1		1					3
Carmacks.....										1		1					4
Forty Mile.....							1					1					
Granville.....										1		1	1			1	
Mayo.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Dawson Town Station										2		2					
Rampart House.....									1	1		2					2
Teslin.....									1	1		2					5
White Pass Summit..									1			1					
White Horse.....				1			1		1	5	1	9	1	3		4	1
Moosehide.....											1	1					
Burwash Landing....									1	1		2					
Halfway.....																	14
On command.....										2		2					
Totals.....			1	2			5	2	8	28	4	50	6	7		13	29

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—Continued.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.	

RECAPITULATION.

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3		20		25					
Quebec District.....			1	1			2	1		3		8					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	4	11	1		9	27	34	240	67	395	146	4		150	
Western Ontario.....			1	2			4	6		18		31					
Manitoba.....			1	6			5	12	27	134	4	189	127	8		135	15
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	2	6	1	1	9	32	39	244	19	354	173	22		195	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	2			6	7	6	28	3	53	18	11		29	33
Southern Alberta.....			2	7			6	17	38	155	23	248	165	27		192	
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			5	11	14	42	10	89	55	12	1	68	36
British Columbia.....		1		8			9	17	32	153	9	229	155	5		160	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	2	8	28	4	50	6	7		13	29
Totals.....	1	3	14	52	2	1	61	135	198	1,065	139	1,671	845	96	1	942	113

